

“(i) fuel that—

“(I) directly meets the needs of the end-users described in paragraph (1); but

“(II) has been previously used or fabricated for another purpose;

“(ii) fuel that can meet the needs of the end-users described in paragraph (1) after removing radioactive or other contaminants that resulted from a previous use or fabrication of the fuel for research, development, demonstration, or deployment activities of the Department (including activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration);

“(iii) fuel from a high-enriched uranium stockpile, which can be blended with lower assay uranium to become HA-LEU to meet the needs of the end-users described in paragraph (1); and

“(iv) fuel from uranium stockpiles intended for other purposes, but for which material could be swapped or replaced in time in such a manner that would not negatively impact the missions of the Department;

“(B) options for providing HA-LEU from domestically enriched HA-LEU procured by the Department through a competitive process pursuant to the HA-LEU Bank established under subsection (d)(3)(C); and

“(C) options to replenish, as needed, Department stockpiles of uranium made available pursuant to subparagraph (A) with domestically enriched HA-LEU procured by the Department through a competitive process pursuant to the HA-LEU Bank established under subsection (d)(3)(C).

“(5) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not barter or otherwise sell or transfer uranium in any form in exchange for services relating to—

“(A) the final disposition of radioactive waste from uranium that is the subject of a contract for sale, resale, transfer, or lease under this subsection; or

“(B) environmental cleanup activities.

“(6) APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subsection, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$200,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“(7) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary to carry out activities under this subsection shall terminate on the earlier of—

“(A) September 30, 2027; and

“(B) the date on which the HA-LEU needs of the end-users described in paragraph (1) can be fully met by commercial enrichers in the United States.

“(d) COMMERCIAL HA-LEU AVAILABILITY.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, the Secretary shall establish a program (referred to in this subsection as the ‘program’) to accelerate the availability of commercially produced HA-LEU in the United States in accordance with this subsection.

“(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the program are—

“(A) to provide for the availability of HA-LEU enriched, deconverted, and fabricated in the United States;

“(B) to address nuclear supply chain issues in the United States; and

“(C) to support strategic nuclear fuel cycle capabilities in the United States.

“(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall consider and, as appropriate, execute—

“(A) options to establish, through a competitive process, a commercial HA-LEU production capability of not less than 20 metric tons of HA-LEU per year by—

“(i) December 31, 2026; or

“(ii) the earliest operationally feasible date thereafter;

“(B) options that provide for an array of HA-LEU—

“(i) enrichment levels;

“(ii) output levels to meet demand; and

“(iii) fuel forms; and

“(C) options to establish, through a competitive process, a HA-LEU Bank—

“(i) to replenish Department stockpiles of material used in carrying out activities under subsection (c); and

“(ii) after replenishing those stockpiles, to make HA-LEU available to members of the consortium established under subsection (b)(2)(F).

“(4) APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subsection, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

“(e) COST RECOVERY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out activities under subsections (c) and (d), the Secretary shall ensure that any HA-LEU acquired, provided, or made available under those subsections for members of the consortium established under subsection (b)(2)(F) is subject to cost recovery in accordance with subsection (b)(2)(G).

“(2) AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN FUNDS.—Notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, revenues received from the sale or transfer of fuel feed material and other activities related to making HA-LEU available pursuant to this section—

“(A) shall be available to the Department for carrying out the purposes of this section, to reduce the need for further appropriations for those purposes; and

“(B) shall remain available until expended.

“(f) EXCLUSION.—In carrying out activities under this section, the Secretary shall not make available, or provide funding for, uranium that is recovered, downblended, converted, or enriched by an entity that—

“(1) is owned or controlled by the Government of the Russian Federation or the Government of the People's Republic of China; or

“(2) is organized under the laws of, or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of, the Russian Federation or the People's Republic of China.”

SA 4826. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACCESS TO LIFESAVING FEDERAL EQUIPMENT.

(a) UNENFORCEABILITY OF CERTAIN REGULATIONS UNLESS ENACTED INTO LAW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No regulation, rule, guidance, policy, or recommendations issued on or after May 15, 2015, that limits the sale or donation of property of the Federal Government, including excess property of the Department of Defense, to State and local agencies for law enforcement activities (whether pursuant to section 2576a of title 10, United States Code, or any other provision of law, or as a condition on the use of Federal funds) shall have any force or effect after the

date of the enactment of this Act unless enacted into law by Congress.

(2) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO ENFORCE REGULATIONS.—No agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government may use any Federal funds, fees, or resources to implement or carry out a regulation, rule, guidance, policy, or recommendation issued as described in subsection (a) that is not enacted into law by Congress.

(b) RETURN OR REISSUE OF EQUIPMENT RECALLED OR SEIZED PURSUANT TO REGULATIONS.—Any property recalled or seized on or after May 15, 2015, pursuant to a regulation, rule, guidance, policy, or recommendation issued as described in subsection (a) shall be returned, replaced, or re-issued to the agency from which recalled or seized, at no cost to such agency, as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 4827. Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1283. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE NECESSITY OF MAINTAINING THE UNITED NATIONS ARMS EMBARGO ON SOUTH SUDAN UNTIL CONDITIONS FOR PEACE, STABILITY, DEMOCRACY, AND DEVELOPMENT EXIST.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the signatories to the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, signed on September 12, 2018, have delayed implementation, leading to continued conflict and instability in South Sudan;

(2) despite years of fighting, 2 peace agreements, punitive actions by the international community, and widespread suffering among civilian populations, the leaders of South Sudan have failed to build sustainable peace;

(3) the United Nations arms embargo on South Sudan, most recently extended by 1 year to May 31, 2022, through United Nations Security Council Resolution 2577 (2021), is a necessary act by the international community to stem the illicit transfer and destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in perpetuation of the conflict in South Sudan;

(4) the United States should call on other member states of the United Nations to redouble efforts to enforce the United Nations arms embargo on South Sudan; and

(5) the United States, through the United States Mission to the United Nations, should use its voice and vote in the United Nations Security Council in favor of maintaining the United Nations arms embargo on South Sudan until—

(A) the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan is fully implemented; or

(B) credible, fair, and transparent democratic elections are held in South Sudan.

SA 4828. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year